Physician's Monitor.

"The abstract and brief chronicle of the time."

Vol. IV. NEW YORK, 1877. No. 7.

Agents affecting Nutrition.

Diastase.

ITS PROPERTIES AND ACTION AS A DIGESTIVE AGENT.

DIASTASE is a white amorphous substance, insoluble in absolute alcohol, but soluble in alcohol largely diluted with water, and freely soluble in pure water.

The solution of diastase quickly alters, changing to acid and losing its power of converting starch into sugar. The same decomposition takes place, though slowly, in dry diastase, and at a temperature of 127° F. its decomposition is instantaneous.

According to Payen and Persoz, and which opinion has been confirmed by Dr. Elmer, one part of well prepared diastase is sufficient for the conversion of 2,000 parts of starch into glucose, hence its value as an aid to the digestion of starchy food in the primæ viæ. But it should be remembered that the action of diasaste on starch is completely prevented by nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, hydrochloric, oxalic, tartaric and citric acids; also by caustic potash, soda or lime, sulphate and acetate of copper, mercuric chloride, nitrate of silver, alum and ferric sulphate.

Its action is retarded more or less by formic acid, arsenious acid, magnesia, strychnia, quinia, morphia, and their salts; wine. alcohol, lactic acid, ether, essential oils, pepsin and albuminous substances, do not retard its action on starch.

Glucose or grape sugar, whether formed from starch by the action of diastase, or introduced directly into the alimentary canal, is partly taken up directly by the intestinal absorbents, and passes into the blood without alteration, while a portion is converted, by the action of the bile and intestinal juices into lactic acid, and in this state is absorbed into the circulation.

Milk sugar acts in the intestinal canal in the same manner as glucose.

Cane sugar must be converted into glucose before it can enter the circulation.

In 1871, Dr. Elmer was led, from his knowledge of the action of diastase on starch, to employ it in the treatment of dyspepsia. He combined it also with pepsin and other agents, which produced such marked effects in aiding the digestion of mixed food, that he finally originated a formula which proved highly satisfactory and successful in the treatment of indigestion; this formula constituted what is now known as the formula of the "*Digerentia Lozenge.*" In this form the diastase is preserved from change, which is very important, since diastase, when decomposed, acts as an irritant upon the mucous membrane, producing nausea, diarrhœa and colic pains in the stomach and bowels. In the form of a powder, however, combined with other agents, it is certain to produce injury to the system, nor should it ever be given in solution, as in this form as well as in powder, it quickly turns acid, unless the solution or powder is made at the instant the diastase is to be administered.

The only suitable means of preserving diastase, so far as our present knowledge extends, is to incorporate it with glucose in the form of a lozenge.

The Digerentia Lozenge is put up in well corked bottles, convenient for physicians' prescriptions, and in boxes for the general public. This lozenge contains not only diastase, but the lacto-phosphate of lime, pepsin, and jetamansi, the latter a remarkable nervo-stimulant.

This preparation is well worthy the attention of the profession, not only as a digestive agent, but especially in regard to its peculiar action in allaying the sickness of pregnancy. In this physiological condition of woman's life, its effects are of transcendent importance; for while it prevents the distressing nausea incident to this state of the system, it promotes digestion, stimulates the appetite and furnishes some of the chief elements for the perfect development and physical perfection of the fœtus.

The plan, too, of allowing these lozenges to dissolve slowly on the tongue, has in it real philosophy, for by this means the lozenges are not only perfectly dissolved, but they become incorporated into the saliva, in which state they are taken into the stomach with the ptyaline of the saliva, which is of the nature of diastase, constituting a digestive fluid which acts upon the food, quickly changing it to a condition in which it is absorbed into the blood.

For infants, these lozenges are best given triturated with milk.

For adults, from one to three of the lozenges slowly dissolved on the tongue, directly after each meal, is the best method of administration.

It is said that these lozenges are also valuable in allaying sea-sickness.

NEW REMEDIES

Diphtheria.

BY DR. ROBERT BELL, F.F.P.S.G., &C., GLASGOW.

From "Braithwaite's Retrospect," for January, 1877.

SOME years ago, it struck me that, when diphtheria attacked a patient, the *modus operandi* was the following. The germs of the disease became located on a surface which provides a favorable soil for their development and multiplication, just in the same way as the germs of typhoid select the mucous membrane of the bowels. In the disease under discussion, the locality chosen by the poisonous particles is the throat and the neighboring mucous surfaces. Here these *materies morbi* implant themselves, becoming attached by the tenacious and viscid secretion of the tonsils, the warmth and moisture of the part favoring their further development and progress. A dense fungoid growth is the result, at first of limited extent, but gradually encroaching upon the surrounding healthy mucous membrane. The very presence of this deposit—I refrain from calling it an exudation—results in inflammation of the subjacent and surrounding tissue. We may, and often have, a diphtheritic deposit without the slightest constitutional disturbance. I have often seen diphtheria in its early stage without the general system having apparently been affected in the slightest degree; and I venture to say that diphtheria, in its incipient stage, rarely affects the general health. Moreover, if the patient be strong and robust, some time will elapse before constitutional symptoms will manifest themselves. On the other hand, if the victim be weakly and in feeble health, or if his vital energies have been laid low by breathing foul gases, the disease will run a rapid, and in general a fatal course. From what has been said, it will be perceived that I conclude diphtheria to be, in its first stage, purely a local disease. It is therefore, in this stage of the disease that an effectual and speedy cure can be guaranteed. When, however, the disease has for some time established itself on the tonsils, poisonous matter from the film becomes absorbed, first by the lymphatics, as indicated by the hardening and enlarging of the neighboring glands, and then the general system becomes impregnated, and it is at this time that the greatest danger threatens the patient; the vitality becomes reduced, and the poisonous film spreads with increased rapidity, the poison becoming multiplied with most deadly speed within the body. The above conclusions have been gradually arrived at after carefully observing a large number of cases of this dreadful disease. It is now time to say a word or two on the nature of the deposit, which is the principal feature of diphtheria. This always begins in one or more minute specks or points. These gradually enlarge to such an extent, and coalesce so, as sometimes to cover the whole area of the throat, and often the palate, posterior nares, and larynx. On its first appearance, it most closely resembles an aphthous spot, and indeed the aphthous and diphtheritic diseases bear a very close resemblance to each other in many ways. They both attack the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat; their appearance to the eye is similar; they both indicate a weakened condition of the general health; they are both fungoid in their nature; and I am not sure whether the one may not degenerate or merge into the other. Bearing these points in mind, it is always a safe plan of treatment to destroy in the early stages any deposit of a suspicious appearance on the tonsils or other surface of the throat; and it now remains to be seen how this can be accomplished. If what has been said anent the nature of the film, and the portal by which the disease enters the circulation, be correct, it follows that, if we can destroy the poisonous quality of the film while the disease is yet local, we keep it in that condition, and prevent its further effect on the health of the patient.

It has been my lot to treat a large number of patients suffering from this disease, and it is with gratitude that I say with almost uniform success. My first consideration is to view the disease as one entailing rapid and severe prostration. This thought impels me to insist on free stimulation and plenty of nourishment, in the shape of soups, jellies, and milk, and this from the very onset of the disease, so as to assist the *vis medicatrix naturæ* to combat successfully the disease, and, if possible, expel it from the system. The grand aim is to endeavor to prevent the vital energies from succumbing to the fearfully prostrating effect of the poison. This dietetic treatment must be simultaneous with local and general medical treatment; but the most important, in my opinion, is the local application of substances which destroy the poisonous properties of the deposit on the throat. This consists of carbolic and sulphurous acids along with the liquor ferri perchloridi. My application generally consists of carbolic acid, one part; sulphurous acid three parts; solution of perchloride of iron and glycerine, of each four parts. This is either applied with a large camel-hair pencil, or by means of the spray-apparatus, at intervals of two hours. The mouth should also be frequently rinsed out with a weak solution of Condy's fluid in water, and the following mixture taken in dessert-spoonful doses every two hours:—R. Potassæ chloratis ʒ iij; acidi sulphurosi ʒ iijss; tincturæ ferri perchloridi ʒ iij; glycerini ℥ i; aquæ q. s. ad ℥ vi. M. In this way, a medicament is applied to the throat every hour, and, to be successful in curing the disease, this energetic treatment is abso-

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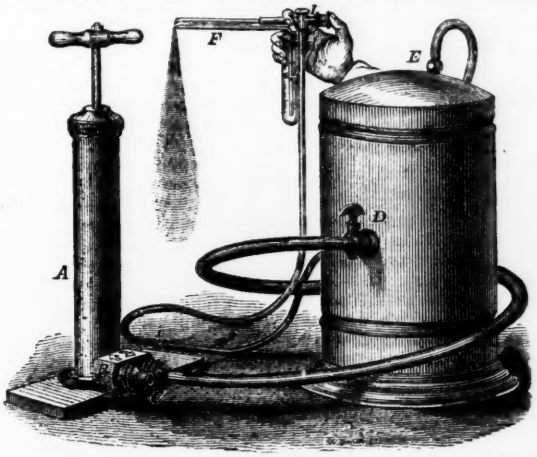

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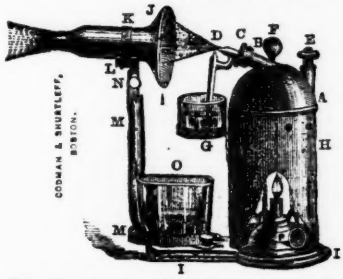

Fig. 15. The Complete Steam Atomizer.
Patented March 24, 1868.

The waste-cup, medicament-cup, and lamp are held in their places in such a manner that they can not fall out when the apparatus is carried or used over a bed or otherwise.

All its joints are hard soldered.

It can not be injured by exhaustion of water, or any attainable pressure of steam.

It does not throw spurts of hot water, to frighten or scald the patient.

Is compact and portable, occupies space of one sixth cubic foot only, can be carried from place to place without removing the atomizing tubes or the water, can be unpacked and repacked without loss of time.

Will render the best of service for many years, and is cheap in the best sense of the word. Price, $6.

Brass Parts, Nickel-Plated, additional, $2.50.

Neatly made, strong, Black-Walnut Box, with convenient handle, additional, $2.50.

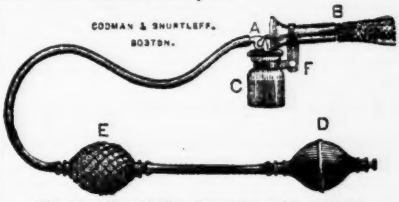

Fig. 5. Shurtleff's Atomizing Apparatus.
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lutely necessary. Of course, if the patient be sleeping, the usual rule must be observed; viz., never disturb a patient if asleep.

In conclusion, I may remark that the presence of albumen in the urine must not be looked upon as a necessary symptom of diphtheria, as it often does not manifest itself till far on in the disease; and, on the other hand, I have often observed albuminuria as a concomitant of ordinary sore-throat. It should also be remembered that, at certain periods of the day during the progress of digestion, albumen can often be detected in the urine when no disease is present.—*British Medical Journal*

A New Remedy Called "Ingluvin."

BY A. F. SHELLEY, M. D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

THIS is obtained from the gizzard of the domestic fowl (chicken) and is a specific for vomiting in pregnancy. I have used this remedy for twenty-five years, and it has never failed. It is also the most *powerful* and *reliable remedy* for the *Cure* of INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and SICK STOMACH, caused from debility of that organ. It is useful in all cases where pepsines and pancreatines are used, but with much more certainty of its good results, for it puts all those preparations, in my experience, in the background.

In complicated affections of the stomach, such as *Inflammation, Gastralgia, Pyrosis*, &c., it may be combined with subnitrate of Bismuth and opiates; and in Diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum, with astringents, both vegetable and mineral. I have given the article to several prominent physicians, who have used it with the happiest results, among whom I may mention Prof. E. WALLACE, of the Jefferson Medical College; he gives me the result of seventeen cases as follows:

In vomiting of pregnancy, out of nine cases he cured six, and palliated two, and in one case the remedy was not taken according to direction, and therefore had no effect.

He used it in seven cases of Sick Stomach, caused by chronic inflammation of the uterus; cured five aud two remained doubtful. He also used it in a case of very obstinate Sick Stomach, caused by an irreducible hernia, and says this was the only remedy that gave any relief.

We, who have some experience, all know that vomiting of pregnancy is a sore affliction, and in some cases almost unendurable, nay, indeed, putting life in jeopardy; but in INGLUVIN we have a remedy which will prove to be a great blessing to mothers, who, as yet, think vomiting must be endured as a natural consequence.

If I am able, by this publication, to induce the medical fraternity to make use of the remedy, I am positive a great boon will be conferred upon a class of sufferers who claim our sympathy.

The dose is from five to ten grains, hardly ever more than five, except in obstinate cases.

For children, from one to five grains. My mode of administering it is in a spoonful of water or tea, or it may be strewn on a piece of bread and covered over with a little butter; it is, however, nearly tasteless. In Dyspepsia and in Vomiting of Pregnancy, I direct it to be taken half an hour or so before each meal. In other affections of the Stomach and Bowels, every two or four hours. I give it uncombined, except in complicated cases, as heretofore mentioned.

The methods by which this principle can be obtained from the viscus are various. When I commenced to employ it, I used it in rather a crude state, by pulverizing the lining membrane of the gizzard; but it requires too much care and precison in the drying and cleansing operation, in order not destroy its virtues. There is also great inconvenience in obtaining the viscus during the heat of summer and extreme cold of winter, as temperature is one of the main things to be observed, in order to preserve its efficacy, purity and sweetness. Later, finding this mode of preparation unsatisfactory and inconvenient for the above reasons, I consulted with Wm. R. Warner & Co., 1228 Market Street, Philadelphia, who have prepared a form, designated INGLUVIN; its purity, and also its good effects, I can vouch for."—*The Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Physiological Treatment of Dyspepsia.

THE invaluable digestive agent, Pepsin, has been used for a number of years all over the world. The happy discovery of a combination of ALL the active principles of digestion is rapidly tending to wholly replace the use of Pepsin. We allude to the article called Lactopeptine, which is composed of Pepsin, Pancreatine, Diastase or Veg. Ptyalin, Hydrochloric and Lactic Acids, in combination with Sugar of Milk. These articles exist in the same proportion as in the human body. This is, undoubtedly the correct principle, and the wonderful results obtained by the medical profession in prescribing it, fully substantiates all the manufacturers claim for it.

Dr. Meritt, in an article on Lactopeptine, also says: "I very seldom use Quinine in Chills and Fever, except in combination with Lactopeptine. I have tested this combination in numerous cases; at first as a matter of experiment, when Quinine alone seemed to be entirely useless. I attribute it to the inability of the digestive organs to properly prepare for assimilation the remedy indicated, without the aid of the Lactopeptine."

We feel it a duty to point out the merits of this article to the medical profession, as it is unquestionably the only perfect remedy that can be prescribed in dyspepsia and impaired nutrition. It contains all the agents of digestion which act on food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

We feel a deep interest in this preparation, for we believe that the old methods of treating dyspepsia with stimulants and tonics produces but temporary relief, and finally aggravates the disease. If dyspeptics could abstain from the use of food for a few weeks, the digestive organs would have time to rest and recuperate,

WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.

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This article possesses great advantages over every other ferruginous preparation heretofore introduced, as it is a solution of Iron in as nearly as possible the form in which it exists in the blood. It is a preparation of invariable strength and purity, obtained by a process of dialysation, the Iron being separated from its combinations by endosmosis, according to the law of diffusion of liquids. It has no styptic taste, does not blacken the teeth, disturb the stomach, or constipate the bowels.

It affords, therefore, the *very best* mode of administering

IRON,

in cases where the use of this remedy is indicated.

Physicians and Apothecaries will appreciate how important is the fact that, as an antidote for Poisoning by Arsenic, Dialysed Iron is quite as efficient as the Hydrated Sesquioxide (hitherto the best remedy known in such cases) and has the great advantage of being always ready for immediate use. It will now doubtless be found in every drug store to supply such an emergency.

Full directions accompany each Bottle.

In addition to the Solution. we prepare a Syrup which is pleasantly flavored, but as the Solution is tasteless, we recommend it in preference; Physicians will find our **Dialysed Iron** in all the leading Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

It is put up in bottles retailing for **One Dollar,** containing sufficient for two months treatment. Large size is intended for hospitals and dispensing. Retail at $3.00.

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but dyspeptics, as well as others, find it necessary "to eat to live," and, consequently, their digestive powers are constantly lessened by this continued labor. We have in this preparation, we believe, the only perfect dyspeptic remedy that can be produced, for it supplies those deficient natural elements that are required to perfectly digest food, and the digestive organs are soon restored to their normal condition. The superiority of such a compound as this over any single digestive agent, as Pepsin or pancreatine, is evidently very great; they exercise their functions solely on one or two classes of food matter, whereas, Lactopeptine acts upon all kinds of food matter that enter the ordinary diet. Experiments will readily show that the power of digestive agents, when two or more are combined, is greater than when separated; thus, four grains of Pepsin and four grains of Pancreatine, mixed, will dissolve one-third more albumen than the combined digestive power of each agent separately, in the same length of time. In England, we are informed Lactopeptine has met with unprecedented success. Most of the best physicians are using it largely in their practice, and deliver the highest encomiums as to its efficacy in all cases of impaired digestion. Prof. Bartlett, Ph. D., F. C. S., of London, says: "Taken in combination, the various principles contained in Lactopeptine can safely be relied on to assist impaired digestion, so as to enable a sufficiency of food substance to be assimilated in all cases where the natural secretions of digestive principles have been, as is so frequently the case, inadequate to accomplish the essential function of life. . . I therefore lay greater emphasis upon the result of my investigations, inasmuch as I have found that the preparation of Lactopeptine contains within itself, all the principles required to promote a healthy digestion." In the many phases of disease in which the digestive organs are unable, from debility, to properly prepare for assimilation the remedies indicated, Lactopeptine has been found of great value by combining it with the remedy indicated.

Phosphide of Zinc.

THE phosphide of zinc has so far proven a most efficient agent in the successful treatment of the major part of a certain class of affections. In very many instances it has been far more curative than phosphorus. Considered in the light of a curative agent the phosphide of zinc stands alone, not only for the certainty but for the rapidity of its action as a nervous tonic and stimulant. Its value in these respects has of late been fairly tested in the last and exhausting stages of typhoid and other fevers, where the nervous energies have been so far prostrated as to render convalescence, if not doubtful, at least tedious and protracted. The great therapeutic value of the phosphide of zinc, is evinced in the most distinct manner, when used in the treatment of neuralgia. While the phosphorous is seldom curative in doses less than one-twentieth of a grain, often calling for as much as one-tenth or one-fourth, the phosphide of zinc yields as reliable and more speedy results in doses of one-tenth to one-eighth of a grain. But few stomachs can tolerate more than one-thirtieth of a grain of phosphorus before manifesting symptoms of irritation, which, in connection with the "matchy" taste soon involved in eructations, often engenders a disgust for its further continuance. Nor are these disagreeable features altogether abolished by any of the multitudinous formulæ now in vogue. On the other hand, experience with the phosphide of zinc has proven that it enters the circulation far more rapidly than the element, and when administered in doses of from one-eighth to one-twelfth of a grain, it produces its curative influence far more readily, and is equally as permanent in therapeutic power. It has been found to be extremely serviceable in neuralgia in doses of one-eighth of a grain in the form of a pill in angina, in loss of memory and impotence, in loss of sleep from continued mental anxiety, and generally in those nervous affections that owe their origin to exhaustion and depression of the nerve force. Dr. Hammond's formula is one-sixteenth of a grain of phosphide of zinc, with one-fourth of a grain of extract of nux-vomica made into a pill.

Hypodermic Use of Iron.

HUGUEIN administers iron hypodermically in cases of pernicious anæmia, when the alimentary canal refuses to perform its functions. He uses a solution prepared from 5 gm. each of pyrophospate of iron and ammonium sulphate, in 50 gm. of distilled water, and administers a quantity corresponding to 0.03 gm. (or 0.46 grains) of iron at a time. Very soon after the injection the skin becomes red, œdema and palpitation of the heart are observed: but all these symptoms soon vanish, and generally an improvement is noticeable.—*Gaz. des. Hop. in Ph. Z. f. Russl.*

Some Facts Concerning Pneumonia.

DR. W. B. RODMAN has recently had the opportunity of treating in the Kentucky State Prison Hospital, a large number of cases of pneumonia, which he attributes to the bad ventilation of the "cell-house," in which seven hundred men sleep in cells that only contain about three hundred cubic feet of air each. The mortality was six in seventy-five cases, or eight per cent., but since using a particular plan of treatment he has had no death in twenty-three cases. The treatment adopted in ordinary cases was as follows: On the patient presenting himself, he was thoroughly bathed in warm water and a mustard emetic given. The bowels, if constipated, were moved with some saline, generally magnes. sulph. and potass. bitart. The whole of the affected lung or lungs, as the case might be, was enveloped in a turpentine stupe, which was kept on till the second stage began. Warm moist applica-

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tions were now made, as of woolen cloths wrung out of hot mustard and water. As soon as the bowels were opened, carbonate of ammonia, in fifteen-grain doses was given in mucilage of acacia every three hours, with three grains of quinine with each dose. From the beginning the diet was most liberal, consisting of beef-tea, milk, eggs, etc. As soon as the second stage had set in whisky was added to the above, sometimes as much as a pint and a half or a quart being administered in twenty-four hours. The carbonate of ammonia and quinine were kept up till resolution was fully established. Opium was rarely given especially in the latter stages. When the the bronchia was tolerably free, ten grains of Dover's powder was given at night. Blisters were not often used, but when the dulness was persistent they often proved very serviceable. Such was the treatment of ordinary cases. When the temperature was as high as 104° or 105° F., occasionally 106.5° (with ultimate recovery), quinine was given in large doses to obtain its antipyritic effect (ten or fifteen grains). When this was insufficient, the wet pack was used to assist in abating the fever. Niemeyer's plan of cold water treatment was tried, but with unsatisfactory results. Toward the later stages, if the pulse became weak and frequent (showing a weakened action of the heart from exhaustion), digitalis was used with good effect. Dr. Rodman frequently found it beneficial, when well-marked typhoid symptoms were present, to administer a solution of potassium chlorate and of the per-chloride of iron tincture in combination with the above, the doses being five grs. of potass. chlorate, and m. 30 of tr. fer. sesquichl. every four hours. Dr. Rodman insists particularly on the value of carbonate of ammonia used from the very beginning of the attack, though he is unable to explain how it acts.

On a New Treatment in Post-Partum Hemorrhage.

BY W. HANDSEL GRIFFITHS, PH. D., L.R.C.P.E.

ALTHOUGH not an obstetric practitioner, I have recently been consulted in two cases of severe *post-partum* hemmorrhage. In both cases every means had been adopted but unavailingly. It flashed across my mind in the first case to try the effect of the ether-spray, and accordingly I directed a large spray over the abdominal walls, along the spine, and over the genitals; the uterus a once responded, and the cessation of the hemmorrhage was almost immediate. In the second case I lost no time in adopting a similar treatment, and with an equally successful result. I have consulted several eminent obstetric practitioners in Dublin, and am informed by them that they are not aware that this treatment has heretofore been proposed. The advantages of the ether-spray over the application of cold water, and the other means usually adopted in these cases, must be patent to every practitioner of midwifery. — *London Practitioner.*

Juncus Acutus in Ascites.

THE list of diuretics employed in this complication is not small; but it would seem that a French surgeon, residing in Algeria, has been very successful with *Juncus acutus L.* About twenty stems should be subjected to decoction, both the white and green parts being used. It may be mentioned that M. Cazin has found similar properties in an indigenous plant (the *Butomus umbellatus L.*)

Bromide of Potassium in Hæmorrhage.

IT has been asserted that this agent induces contraction of the blood vessels, and Dr. Genenal (*l'Union Medicale*) has used a local application in the treatment of epistaxis, uterine hæmmorhage and coryza. It should be given internally,

In coryza two injections of a saturated solution into the nose gives relief in an hour, and a permanent cure is effected in about six hours. J. S. K.

SALICYLIC ACID and salacin have proved highly efficacious in the treatment of acute rheumatism, subduing the pain in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

A New Abortive Treatment of Pneumonia.

DR. J. B. SCEARCE of Chillicothe, Ohio, has had considerable success in a new abortive treatment of Pneumonia, which consists in giving half drachm doses of the fluid extract of Ergot (Squibbs) every two hours, for adults, until the symptoms are relieved, or ergotism produced. In from 24 to 36 hours the patients in every case were relieved of pain, the high temperature, rapid pulse and hurried respiration brought down to their normal state, expectoration lessened in quantity, and the patients convalescent in from two to three days from the administration of the first dose.

He used no other remedy, either local or constitutional, during the administration of the Ergot, or throughout the congestive stage.

The Caustic Properties of Bromide of Potassium.

MR. PEYRAND has tried the escharotic properties of bromide of potassium upon malignant and other growths, either by means of injections into the tumor, or by the application of the powdered salt to a raw surface. The action of the salt is completely resisted by the tegument. His first clinical experiment on the subject took place in April, 1874, when, by means of daily applications

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of powdered bromide, he effected the removal within twenty-eight days of an epitheliomatous growth on the face. He has since had equally good results from this treatment of atonic ulcers of the legs, rapid cicatrization following the separation of sloughs produced by the application. In such cases he uses either the powder or an ointment of one part in five, or a mixture (one in ten) of glycerine and the bromide. In many skin affections, as chronic eczma, pityriasis and acne, in phagedæna, ulcerated stomatitis, and many other local inflammatory disorders, he has found it of use. As a local hæmostatic, a solution of one in fifty has served in epistaxis; and as a general hæmostatic, its success in many cases of hæmoptysis and metrorrhagia was very marked, where ergot, perchloride of iron, and rhatany has failed.

Carbolized Bran in Compound Fractures.

Dr. L. Mason, of Brooklyn, states: "The advantages possessed by bran properly mixed with carbolic acid as a dressing in compound fractures are these: 1. The discharge is disinfected as it flows into the bran. 2. We have a dressing that is 'germ proof,' and one that notably limits suppuration. 3. We secure the anæsthetic properties of the acid. The method of carbolizing the bran is very easy, simply adding crude carbolic acid to the quantity of bran to be carbolized, stirring it at the same time. A little experience will decide how much of the acid a given quantity of bran will require: an excess should be avoided. The bran retains the properties of the acid for some time."—*New York Journal of Medicine*, September.

Eucalyptus Globulus in Dropsy.

Dr. J. B. Leary, in the *Proceedings of the Medical Society of King's County* for September, says that nearly four years ago he prescribed eucalyptus as a specific in gonorrhœa. Then he noticed, also, its remarkable diuretic effect. He now reports the more remarkably successful use of ten minim doses of the fluid extract in four cases of dropsy of long standing—the dropsy in one case being due to Bright's disease; in the second to cardiac hypertrophy by dilatation; in the third to cardiac disease and in the fourth to cardiac hypertrophy. The doses were never increased beyond ten minims three or four times a day, but in some cases diminished to to eight minims—the system at no time tolerating it.

The Doctor adds that he has also given the medicine in a great many cases of passive congestion of the kidneys, and always with benefit. Patients while taking the drug would some times complain of a very severe congestive headache, accompanied with tinitus aurium. The appetite was improved and in some cases a laxative condition of the bowels was produced.

It should be remembered in prescribing it that the drug contains a resin which is precipitated by many other agents. Dr. Leary's most frequent combination was with digitalis.—*Virginia Medical Monthly.*

Kava-Kava.—A Remedy for Gonorrhœa.

An infusion of the root of the kava-kava (*Piyer methysticum*) has long been a popular remedy for blenorrhœa in the Pacific Islands. Three or four scruples, or even more, of the grated root are macerated for five minutes in two pints of water, the whole being frequently shaken up. This water, after filtration, is given in two doses during the day, before or after meals, and repeated every day until a cure is effected. Twenty minutes after the first dose, a pressing desire to urinate is experienced. The quantity of urine is abundant and it becomes as limpid and as clear almost as water. The pain that was present during the previous micturitions disappears, and a sensation of comfort is experienced in urinating. A cure requires ten or twelve days.

The kava, moreover, acts like a bitter tonic. It is pleasant to take, stimulates the appetite, does not derange the digestive functions, and produces neither diarrhœa nor constipation.—*Gazette Med. de Paris.*

On the Treatment of Phagedenic Gangrenous Venereal Sores.

Within the last two years several cases which will admit of this classification have come into the hospital for treatment. The hot iron, nitric, chromic and carbolic acids were all tried in turn, as well as "Ricord's born enemy of phagedenic," with what we believe to be the average rate of success.

The last four cases, and one especially, which we shall refer to, were almost entirely treated, however, by, if not a new process, one which was productive of such satisfactory results as to warrant us earnestly recommending its trial. *This consists in the continuous immersion of the diseased part in hot or warm water.* . . . It is our opinion that the destructive agency is to be found in the peculiar or specific character of the discharge, and that the water simply removes or dilutes it, so as to destroy its action, the same as it would a caustic. —*D. B. Simmons, M. D., in Medical Record.*

Poisoning by Chloral—Strychnia as an Antidote—Recovery.

Dr. E. Levenstein reports the following case (*Centrabl. f. Med. Wissen.*, No. 17). A man who had taken about six drachms of chloral was found half an hour afterwards in deep sleep, but without threatening symptoms. A little later, however, tumultuous action of the heart, with difficult and interrupted respiration, set in; and later still the action of the heart became greatly enfeebled, so that, even in the carotids, scarcely any pulse was discernable. The pupils were greatly contracted, and the temperature sank to 91.2°.

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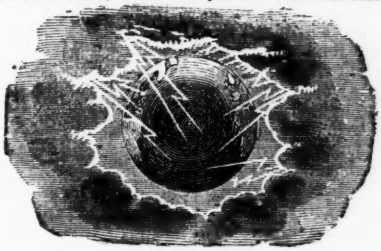

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Artificial respiration, by passive movement and faradization, proving of no avail, one-twenty-second of a grain of strychnia was administered hypodermically. Convulsive movements of the muscles almost immediately ensued, and soon after trismus; the cardiac movement again became perceptible, the pupils dilated, and the temperature rose to 92°. Shortly after, the former threatening symptoms appearing once more, a second injection of strychnia, to the amount of one-thirty-second of a grain, was administered. The effect of this was similar to that of the first, the temperature rising to normal; but artificial respiration had to be kept up for eight hours. Trismus and tetanic spasm remained for fourteen hours after the second injection; but at the end of thirty-two hours the patient awoke feeling fresh and well. No gastritis followed the ingestion of the chloral, probably because the patient's stomach contained food at the time.—*Philadelphia Medical Times.*

Radical Cure of Hydrocele.

DESORMEAU, of Paris, not entirely satisfied with the usual method of treating hydrocele by means of iodine injections, has for some years adopted a new mode of treatment, which he describes in the *Revue de therap. med. et chir.* In brief, his procedure is as follows: "After having punctured the sac, and the fluid having been drained off, he introduces through the canula of the trocar, a pencil of nitrate of silver, touches the tunica vaginalis as far as he is able to reach it. The caustic is firmly fixed in a mandrel to prevent its becoming detached. The inflammation is stated to be unimportant, and of shorter duration than when iodine is used. The pain is quite insignificant. Desormeau has never seen evil effects follow the operation, and claims, in addition to other advantages, that of comparative safety.

Sore Nipples.—Prophylactic Treatment.

DR. J. FEHR [*Medical Union*] strongly recommends the use of tannate of lead as an application to prevent or cure sore nipples. He adds a little glycerine to modify the excessive drying properties of the preparation. Before parturitition this preparation is applied to the nipples two or three times a day. At the same time he protects the nipple by a piece of cotton felt, one and one-half inches in diameter, and one-half inch thick, with an aperture in the middle large enough to give free access to the nipple. This prevents pressure, and gives the nipple a chance to develop.—*Detroit Review of Med.*

Chloroform in Parturition; its Effects on the Fœtus.

DR. SWEIFEL, of Strasburg, submitted the placenta to analysis by distillation in a case where chloroform had been inhaled, and obtained chloroform, recognized by several accurate tests. He had also found that the urine of new-born children whose mothers had used chloroform, reduces Fehling's solution, and has, moreover, observed that the expired air of such children has for several hours a well-marked odor of chloroform. Dr. Sweifel, arguing from these facts, concludes that the chloroform inhaled by the mother passes into the circulation of the fœtus. —*Lancet.*

Suffocation from Bursting of Abscess of the Tonsil.

DR. H. D. LITTLEJOHN, reports a rare case having the following features: A young married woman suffered from suppuration of both tonsils. A physician was called, who ordered the application of poultices to the throat, steaming. She was relieved by these applications and the discharge of matter. She retired and slept well during the night. At six o'clock A. M. she asked her husband for a drink of water. This was given, when he returned to bed. About 7.30 the husband arose and spoke to his wife. Not obtaining an answer, he became alarmed, and called for aid. Examination showed that she was dead. Post-mortem examination revealed a healthy condition of all except the following parts: Both tonsils enlarged and containing pus, which freely escaped on pressure. Frothy, purulent matter in larynx; trachea and minutest ramifications filled with pus. Lungs congested; right side of heart distended with dark fluid blood; left well contracted and nearly empty.—*Edinburgh Med. Journal,*

Menstruation without either Uterus or Fallopian Tubes.

DR. W. G. DRAKE reports a case in which he removed the uterus entire, and fallopian tubes. The patient entirely recovered, and had at regular monthly intervals a flow of blood, per vaginam, corresponding in quantity to her former catamenia.—*Amer. Med. Jour.*

Ergot in Typhoid Fever.

DR. DUBOQUE, of Pau, (France), has recently related his experience in the treatment of typhoid fever by ergot. What next will this universal specific be credited with curing? He gave it to eight men and seven women. There were two deaths—the others recovered, though some were admitted into the hospital in the last stage of the affection. Now we should like to know if the ergot contributed any impulse towards a cure? If it did, then on what physiological principle? Typhoid fever is classed as a zymotic disease; the blood is contaminated with a special virus, and ulceration of the bowels is its constant and almost pathognomic symptom. How would ergot meet such a case?

Jaborandi as a Galactagogue.

THIS new medicine has been proved to be a powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic, [see back volumes of THE DRUGGIST'S CIRCULAR], and now a writer in the British *Medical Gazette* announces that he has found it possess great energy in promoting secretion from the mammary glands, and bringing on a copious supply of milk after other approved

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means have failed. The dose used was five grains of the powder three times a day, infused in warm water. The medicine is considered, even if it can do no good, to do no harm to either the infant or its mother.

The Relief of Prickly Heat.

PERSONS subject to this annoying affection will be glad to learn that Surgeon-Major Dr. J. G. FRENCH, of the Indian Medical service, in a contribution to the *Indian Medical Gazette*, says that we can cure prickly heat in three or four days by the application of a solution of sulphate of copper. This should be of the strength of about ten grains to the ounce of water, and the solution should be applied daily, or oftener, by means of a camel-hair brush or bit of sponge tied on the end of a stick. It is best applied after the morning bath, when the skin has been well rubbed with the towel, and it must be allowed to dry on the skin before dressing. Dr. French states that he has used this application for over thirteen years, and, when regularly and properly applied, he has never known it to fail.

Hypodermic Injections.

THESE are becoming very popular, because, in fact, they are found to be a simple way of administering medicine—the effects of which are almost immediate. Yet it ought to be known that it is possible to have too much of a good thing. A case is recorded of the death of a lady at Portsmouth (England) from lockjaw, induced by puncturing the skin too frequently with a rusty steel needle for the purpose of injecting a solution of morphia. This is a rare case, no doubt. It is the only instance we have any knowledge of; but it shows that such an event may sometimes occur.

Prof. Bouchardat's Rules for Diabetic Patients.

IF the urine voided in twenty-four hours exceeds fifty ounces, take as little fluids as possible, even such as soups, broths, etc.

Drink little at a time; rinsing the mouth with iced water will be found to give relief.

Thirst may be relieved by chewing slowly small pieces of dried cocoa, or better olives, or coffee beans.

Two meals a day (one at 10, and one at 6), are better than three.

Avoid repose and sleep after meals, for which a walk after meals is useful.

Don't go to bed until four or five hours after the last meal.

Abstain from drinking coffee and smoking.

Rhus-Poisoning.

DR. F. L. JAMES, of Osceola, Ark., writes the following to the New Remedies for November: "The experience (*unfavorable*) of Dr. Lawrence Johnson with the fluid extract of gelseminum sempervirens in rhus-poisoning (detailed in your October number) is that of numbers who have tried the specific of the *Medical News*. I am one of these unfortunates who cannot come in contact with the rhus vine without suffering; and as our woods are full of it, I am not unfrequently poisoned. For years I tried first one remedy and then another, with more or less (generally the latter) success, but occasionally, when I would get a 'good dose' of it in the spring, nothing seem to give me any relief. Finally on applying some litmus paper to the pustules one day, I noticed that the serous fluid which escaped was intensely acid, instantaneously reddening the litmus wherever it came in contact with it. On this hint I acted. Having some bicarbonate of soda on my washstand, I rubbed a little of it upon the pustules, and with almost immediate relief. A second application completed the cure. Since then, when ever I discover that I have come in contact with the poison, I simply rub the part well with the dry bicarbonate of soda. The common cooking soda--subcarbonate--is quite as efficient, I find, as the sodæ bicarb, exsic. of the pharmacopœia. Since its success in my own case I have frequently prescribed it to my patients similarly afflicted, and with almost unvarying success. I say *almost*, for I have met with one case, and one only, which did not yield to it immediately, and this one was benefitted by it. It affords prompt relief to the burning and itching which are such prominent and distressing symptoms in this ingular affection. Having also seen the fluid extract of gelseminum vaunted as a specific, I tried it thoroughly in three cases, without affording the slightest relief. Next to the soda bicarb, the following remedies have afforded the best results in my hands, in the order named: Borax dissolved in glycerine, (boracis, ʒ i; glycerinæ, ʒ i); aqua ammonia (ammon aquæ, fl. ʒ ij; ol. oliv., fl. ℥ i); sugar of lead (a wash of the saturated solution or the liquor plumb. diacet. diluted). Quinine and iron; administered internally in those cases where a tonic was needed, hastened the cure."—*Louisville Med. News.*

Enlarged Spleen.

DR. W. R. PUTNEY writes to the *Med & Surg. Reporter* that he had found no remedy compared to a mixture of equal parts of tincture iodine and camphor, given in six to eight drop doses, immediately after each meal, in a small tablespoonful of simple syrup. This is also a valuable combination in asthmatic complaints.

Antidote for Carbolic Acid.

As this acid is now so extensively used, it may be of some importance to make known the antidotes which have been proposed. M. Farrand advises the following: White sugar, fifteen parts; quicklime, five parts—forming a saccharate of lime.—*Dental Cosmos.*

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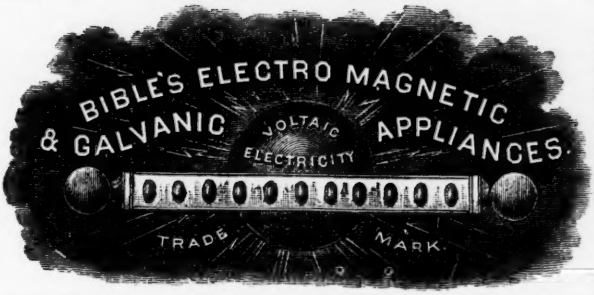

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Editorial.

In again presenting THE MONITOR to the Medical profession, we have endeavored to make it one of the most valuable and welcome annuals ever offered to the busy practioner, containing as it does, in a concise and practical form all the latest discoveries in the treatment of disease, with the new remedies and the adaptation of the old ones to new purposes. And as it is our aim to make each succeeding number outrival its predecessor, we should be pleased to receive communications from the profession on any branch of medical science with which they may favor us.

In the present number will be found a complete table of the medical journals published in this country, together with a list of all the new books issued since January, 1876.

It will be seen the publisher announces that he will furnish these works and periodicals at the respective publishers' lowest rates.

The attention of purchasers of Medical Books are directed to the announcement by the publisher of his BOOK PURCHASING AGENCY on the seventh page of this journal. He has superior facilities for supplying this class of works, which enables him to furnish these publications at rates, varying from ten to twenty per cent. lower than the regular prices of the respective publishers.

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A detailed account of the object of this "half-yearly" *Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* will be found on 3d cover page of this journal.

Physician's Hand-Book for 1877.

THIS Manual, which has been published for almost a quarter of a century is too well known to the profession to need commendation from our pen. The present is the last edition that will be published in its present form. It will be entirely re-written, and new features added which will render it the most valuable work of its kind known to the profession. It will contain a notice of every new remedy of value that can be found to the hour of its publication, and will give the true properties and doses of every remedy of the Materia Medica so far as discoveries in actual practice have tested their medical effects; in short it is expected that this Hand Book will be the most complete book of the kind in any language. It has constantly increased in circulation, and now stands confessedly the best of its class. We are gratified in stating that the War Department has given a permanent order for this favorite Manual for the officers of the army.

Wyeth's Dialysed Iron.

THE term Dialysis was applied by Graham to the separation of certain substances by liquid diffusion. From his experiments on the passage of liquids through collodial Septa, he inferred that the water movement —osmose—is an action of hydration and of dehydration in the substance of the membrane or other colloid Septum.

It is well known that when two liquids capable of dialysis are separated by the intervention of a porous diaphragm, a flow of liquid takes place from one side of the Septum to the other, and some times an unequal flow of two liquids in opposite directions take place, so that the quantity of liquid increases on one side of the Septum and diminishes on the other. This phenomena was originally designated by the correlative terms endosmose and exasmose, but the term osmose, which includes the two forms, is the one now used by chemists, and which is the action represented in Wyeth's process, by which he obtains as he has expressed it, "a pure neutral solution of peroxide of iron in the colloid form."

The nature of the reactions that occur in the process as represented by Mr. Wyeth, requires something more than a passing notice, but as the space allotted to us in this journal is too limited for the purpose, we can only say that if the results of the process is the production of a neutral solution of pure peroxide of iron in water, then its introduction into the blood as an antidote for poisoning by arsenic must be of the highest importance.

As a therapeutic agent it is admissible in all forms of disease requiring the use of iron, and it is wholly unobjectionable, since as stated by Mr. Wyeth, "it has no styptic taste, does not blacken the teeth, disturb the stomach, or constipate the bowels."

In anæmia, chlorosis, and all adynamic conditions of the system in which there is

CALENDAR FOR 1877-78.

1877.	Sunday	Mond'y	Tu'sd'y	Wedn'y	Th'rd'y	Friday	Saturd
JANUARY.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
FEBRUARY.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
MARCH.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
MAY.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1877.	Sunday	Mond'y	Tu'sd'y	Wedn'y	Th'rd'y	Friday	Saturd
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
AUGUST.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
SEPT'R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCT'R.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
NOV'R.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
DEC'R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	23	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

1878.	Sunday	Mond'y	Tu'sd'y	Wedn'y	Th'rd'y	Friday	Saturd
JANUARY.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
FEBRUARY.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	..	..
MARCH.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
MAY.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..

1878.	Sunday	Mond'y	Tu'sd'y	Wedn'y	Th'rd'y	Friday	Saturd
JULY.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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AUGUST.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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SEPT'R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
OCT'R.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
NOV'R.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC'R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	23
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..

OBSTETRIC CALENDAR.

NINE CALENDAR MONTHS.					TEN LUNAR MONTHS.		
From		*To*		*Days.*	*To*		*Days.*
January,	1	September,	30	273	October,	7	280
February,	1	October,	31	273	November,	7	280
March,	1	November,	30	275	December,	5	280
April,	1	December,	31	275	January,	5	280
May,	1	January,	31	276	February,	4	280
June,	1	February,	28	273	March,	7	280
July,	1	March,	31	274	April,	6	280
August,	1	April,	30	273	May,	7	280
September,	1	May,	31	273	June,	7	280
October,	1	June,	30	273	July,	7	280
November,	1	July,	31	273	August,	7	280
December,	1	August,	31	274	September,	6	280

The above calendar may be read as follows: A patient has ceased to menstruate on the 1st of July; her confinement may be expected at soonest about the 31st of March, (*the end of nine Calendar months;*) or at latest on the 6th of April, (*the end of the ten Lunar months.*) Another has ceased to menstruate on the 20th of January; her confinement may be expected on the 30th of September, plus 20 days, (*the end of nine Calendar months,*) at soonest; or on the 7th of October, plus 20 days, (*the end of ten Lunar months*) at latest.

THE PULSE.

AVERAGE FREQUENCY AT DIFFERENT AGES; IN HEALTH.

Ages.		Beats per minute. (Carpenter.)			By other authorities.
In the fœtus *in utero*,	between	150	and	140	
New-born infants,	"	140	and	130	
During 1st year,	from	130	down to	115	130–108
" 2d year,	"	115	"	100	108– 90
" 3d year,	"	105	"	95	90– 80
From 7th to 14th year,	"	90	"	80	80– 72
" 14th to 21st year,	"	85	"	75	85– 80
" 21st to 60th year,	"	75	"	70	70– 60
In old age,	between	75	and	80	

The pulse is generally more frequent, *in females*, by 10–14 beats per minute; *during*, and, *aftere xertion*, unless long continued; *during digestion*, or *mental excitement;* generally, more frequent *in the morning;* and less frequent, in health, *in the nervous* as well as in the *phlegmatic* temperament.—*Elmer's Physician's Hand-Book.*

an impoverished state of the blood, this preparation of iron is exceedingly valuable.

Dialysed iron has been in use for several years, more especially in Europe, and by some of the most distinguished physicians, who regard it as the best preparation of iron, but its very high price has almost prevented its use here. We have now a reliable article made at home and at a reasonable price, and we have no doubt that it will be universally employed by the professions.

Vinum Nutrio Phosphaticum.

PHOSPHATIC NUTRITIVE WINE.

We take pleasure in inviting the attention of physicians to this truly valuable preparation for the brain and nervous system. We have used it extensively in our own practice with more satisfaction and better results than any other agent we have ever prescribed in the treatment of nervous affections.

It is not only a remedial agent whose action is almost instantaneous in nervous prostration and threatened syncope and apoplexy, but it is emphatically food for the brain and nervous system, an agent so much needed at the present time. We cannot however, do justice to the merits of this article in the small space allotted to us in this journal, nor is it indeed necessary, as Messrs. Hunt & Dunlap, 1,200 Broadway, have a pamphlet in press on this subject.

Gelatine-Coated Pills.

McKesson & Robbins' circular of their Gelatine Coated Pills, fronting first reading matter, will repay examination. Most of our readers have used and prescribed these superior and reliable productions of this firm, and those who have not done so should send for samples, as no class of preparations has ever been offered to the profession which has given for so long a time, in the face of persistent, ingenious and untruthful opposition, such entire satisfaction, both as regards quality of ingredients, the comfort of the patient in administration and almost certainty of results. That the leading practitioners of the country consider their own experience of more value than the interested communications and experiments of competitors may be readily seen from the following abstracts which have been taken from a large amount of similar correspondence received by McKesson & Robbins, the names being omitted for proper professional reasons.

A prominent New York physician says: "I have been prescribing McKesson & Robbins' Pills, or Capsules, as I call them, for five years, have read everything written against them, have heard them absurdly called 'glue coated,' but continue to prescribe them, and have confidence that they are conscientiously made and efficient, and have yet to record a single complaint."

Another, from the same city, says: "I prescribe your Pills every day and give the Quinine Pills in *emergencies* without hesitation, always promptly obtaining effects. I will try your Ergotin Pills and other recent additions to your list, when occasion offers."

From Chicago a leading physician writes of his complete success in curing obstinate cases of Rheumatism with McKesson & Robbins' Salicylic Acid Pills and recommend their pills of Salicylic Acid and Morphia.

A druggist from Wisconsin writes: "Your bulk Extracts and Gelatine Coated Pills are finding better and readier sale than those made by other manufacturers. The Pills are preferred by our physicians to the sugar coated ones, as the Doctors claim that they are more soluble, hence more *reliable* in their effect. I intend hereafter to keep in stock and order only your Gelatine Coated when I run out of the Sugar Coated." Two Vermont physicians write as follows:

"I hereby say that I have been using the Gelatine Coated Pills prepared by McKesson & Robbins, for the past two years and like them far better than any other kind of pills, both for the facility with which they are swallowed and the certainty of their being easily dissolved in the stomach, of which I am not certain with any other form of coating."

"Having used Gelatine Coated Pills prepared by McKesson & Robbins, in my practice for the past two years, I would say I find them very reliable, the coating very soluble, and I prefer them to any other pills I have ever used."

It is not necessary for us to endorse the character and reputation of McKesson & Robbins. It is well known they have done more than any other house for the advancement of their profession and the quality and reliability of their preparations have been universally attested.

Frst Medals were awarded to McKesson & Robbins of New York, at both the Vienna and Philadelphia exhibitions. The award of the Judges at Philadelphia read as follows: "For a beautiful and instructive collection of Medicinal Roots and Barks, also for the General Excellence of all the Pharmaceutical Preparations exhibited by this firm.

Important Preparations.

Among the many additions that have recently been made to the list of new remedies, there are few that merit more fully the approbation of the profession than that of *Phospho-Nutritine*, a new and important preparation of the Soluble Wheat Phosphates, and the Milk of Magnesia.

The importance of the first named will readily be noted by the following extracts from well known authorities.

Of the *Soluble Wheat Phosphates* Prof. Grace Calvert says: "The phosphates contained in wheat are soluble; they are not combined with organic matter, but are in a free condition; further, the greatest part are those of potash and magnesia."

VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

U. S.
CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS,
FOR THEIR WORLD-CELEBRATED

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

The **ONLY MEDAL** decreed to **BITTERS** of any kind

by the U. S. Centennial Commission.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, WINE & LIQUOR DEALERS.

WM. H. KNOEPFEL,
59 Liberty Street, New York,

SOLE IMPORTER AND PATENTEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

AWARD FOR "GENERAL EXCELLENCE IN MANUFACTURE."

H. PLANTEN & SON,

224 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Gelatine Capsules

Of all kinds. Also **Empty Capsules (five sizes).** New Preparations added continually. Samples and Price-Lists sent on application. Sole Agents for **Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.**

DOSE BOOK. *Contains the doses of more remedies and their pronunciation, than any other Dose Book or Materia Medica published, and is used in nearly every Medical College of the United States, and by Physicians and Druggists in every State and Territory, and the Canadas.*

Contains full list of *Preparations, Incompatibles, Antidotes to Poisons, Tests for Urinary Deposits, Table of Fees, What to do in Emergencies, Tables, Weights, Measures, &c., &c.* Price, Paper, 60 cts.; Cloth, 75 cts.

ANATOMIST. Details each *Bone*, giving Articulations Muscles attached, &c. *Muscle*, origin, insertion, nerves. *Artery*, branches, origin, supplies, course, anastomosis. *Vein*, course, vessels received, valves. *Nerve*, origin, course, branches, &c. Pronunciation each anatomical terms, Price 50 cents.

BANDAGING. 110 *original illustrations.* The only work devoted exclusively to Bandaging published. "It describes and gives cuts of almost all conceivable bandages." *Peninsular Jour. Med.* "An excellent compendium to the student and young practitioner."—*St. Louis Clin. Record.*' "Directions are given as plainly as words and pictures could make them for the application of a great many Bandages.—*Louisville Med. News.* Price, cloth, $1.50.

Either Book post-paid on receipt of price. *Circulars free.*

For Sale by W. A. TOWNSEND, 189 Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING NEW FOR PHYSICIANS.

HESTON'S PRESCRIPTION CARDS AND CASES. These Cards are gotten up on several Shades of Fine Light Tinted Bristol Board, either with faint lines or plain; and are printed to order as may be desired. They are, on many accounts, much to be preferred to the ordinary prescription papers, while their cost is about the same. Handsome Morrocco Cases are supplied when ordered, especially adapted for carrying them. Samples sent on application.

Address, DAVID HESTON, U. S. Label Printing Establishment,
FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA.

Prof. J. V. LIEBIG remarks: "The significance of the nutritive salts of our food (that is, the phosphates) is sufficiently well known to our physiologists; it is known that, without their co-operation, the other constituents of our food are incapable of affording nourishment." As a remedial agent, the Phospho-Nutritine will be found to differ from ordinary medicines called or containing phosphates, inasmuch as these are mainly phosphates of lime and soda—the least of importance in supplying the daily waste of our organs—while in this solution, the phosphates of POTASH and MAGNESIA greatly predominate, and the superiority which this difference gives must be apparent to any intelligent mind and instantly recognized by the Faculty.

Of the *Milk of Magnesia* Prof. GISBORNE says: It has a smooth and milk-like taste, is the best of all antacids, and whether used for children or adults, physicians will find that this hydrate possesses all the medicinal properties of magnesia in a much higher degree than the calcined and carbonated preparations of that important alkali.

The Phospho-Nutritine and *Milk of Magnesia* are prepared only by C. H. PHILLIPS, Manufacturing Chemist, 2 & 4 Platt St., P. O. Box 4517, New York.

Sugar Coated Pills.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & Co's SUGAR COATED PILLS and PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS as herein advertised seem to hold pre-eminence for solubility and efficacy, and as this firm do not engage in the preparation of proprietory articles they are worthy of universal patronage. We feel that we cannot add anything to the letter of Professor MAISCH, as follows:

"MR. WM. R. WARNER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Philadelphia.

My Dear Sir:—You have submitted for my inspection various samples of your Sugar-Coated Pills. I have examined them carefully, and can pronounce them both perfect and elegant. I speak from my personal knowledge of your character and ability, and I regard the length of your practical experience in manufacturing them as a specialty, as the surest guaranty of their excellence.

Yours, Very Respectfully,
JOHN M. MAISCH, (*Chemist,*)
U. S. Army Laboratory."

(Prof. of Materia Medica, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.)

"*January 10th*, 1863."

Important Facts.

SINCE the first introduction of Oil of Sandalwood Capsules by Dundas Dick & Co., and the well known reputation they have gained since their introduction, many imitations have been placed on the market, which are utterly void of merit. Every physician recognizes the importance of knowing the character and reputation of the houses manufacturing the pharmaceutical preparations which they prescribe, and it is only right that such houses who have gained a reputation for their goods should be protected as far as possible by physicians specifying the name when ordering.

The Adjustable Medical Chair.

THE Wilson Adjustable Iron Chair for Medical purposes is the result of several years' study and experience, based upon a thorough knowledge of the wants of the physician and invalid. For speculum purposes the upholstery can be reversed, the seat laid against the back, and the front part becomes the seat, which shortens the seat for the patient; and the chair can be used for an examining table. It is perfect in its arrangements, and scientifically adapted for every requirement. We confidently recommend this important invention to the consideration of the medical profession. This admirable iron chair can be adjusted into thirty distinct positions, and when its utility is realized it will be found a necessary piece of furniture in the office of every practitioner and surgeon, as well as a great boon to the invalid. Leading institutions have awarded medals, and distinguished physicians have given approving commendations of its superior value. For further information and illustrations, see advertisement in this journal.

Electro-Allotropic Physiology.

Dr. KIDDER'S commendable work on Electro-Allotropic Physiology, showing the laws of the transmission of the nervous force, showing that a nerve is not merely a conductor, but is itself a galvanic battery, *active* or *inactive* according as its elements are made to assume different allotropic states by means of appropriate stimuli, and showing the laws of the production of different physiological qualities of electricity, should be inthe hands of every practitioner who cares to know wherein a good electrical apparatus differs from a bad one.

Dr Kidder's genuine improved Electro Medical apparatus has been awarded the GOLD MEDAL by the American Institute, which is the only gold medal ever awarded for electro medical apparatuses in the United States; for it proved that the competitor who exhibited at the Centennial exhibition a medal from the American Institute which was pretended to be gold had presented only a counterfeit which he had made by plating a bronze medal with gold. Such various tricks, however, by Dr. Kidder's competitors to obtain unworthy advantages, are indeed real recommendations of Dr. Kidder's apparatuses, which he has perfected by years of careful observation and experimental study.

Therapeutic Effects of Oil of Sandal-Wood.

Dr. Robert Park, of Great Stanmore, writes on this subject as follows: "Its therapeutic action cannot be altogether explained by a study of its physiological effects. Hitherto the drug has only been used in the treatment of one complaint, but I believe it will soon be found to be a valuable remedy in other diseases. Its action in blennorrhagia, seems to be quite specific. In fact, if I believed any medicine was really and truly entitled to be called a specific in reference to any particular disease or complaint, I would say this one had earned the title *par excellence*. It does not increase the flow of urine, neither does it seem to exercise its specific influence by or through the urine, for I have noted cases where the blennorhagic discharge and urethral pain have been very considerably modified between the first dose and the first micturition afterwards. It does modify the urine also, however, so as to make it very soothing and grateful to the inflamed urethra.—*London Practitioner.*

Oil of Sandal-Wood in the Treatment of Gonorrhœa.

I am fully persuaded (says Dr. S. B. Merkel in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, (that the oil of sandal-wood possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than does either cubebs or copaiba. In no case have I ever known it to produce sickness.

There are objections, I admit, to the use of the oil of sandal-wood, on account of the persistent and disagreeable sensation it leaves in the throat, the irritating action it has on the stomach, and the difficulty of obtaining the pure oil, much of it being adulterated and of inferior quality. The first difficulty is overcome when it is given in the form of a capsule; the second when it is mixed with a tenth part of the common oil of cinnamon; and the third is to be met by selecting a brand of established purity.—*Druggists' Circular.*

Oil of Sandal-wood In Gonorrhœa.

The Oil of Sandal-wood (one-tenth part Oil of Cassia) possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, and is so certain and speedy in its action as to fully entitle it to be called the specific in comparison with the other remedies. The objections to its use are: the persistent and disagreeable sensation it leaves in the throat, the irritating action it has on the stomach, and the difficulty of obtaining the pure oil, much of it being adulterated, and of inferior quality. The first difficulty is entirely overcome when given in the form of Capsules, the second is likewise wholly overcome when it is mixed, as by us, with a tenth part of a common Oil of Cinnamon, carefully selected, and with regard to the third objection, having had sixteen years' experience in buying and selling the Oil as a medicine, and during this time having become the largest dealers in Oil of Sandal-wood in the world, we can and do guarantee that the pure oil of good quality only is used in Soft Capsules. It is fast superseding every other remedy, requiring, under favorable circumstances, *only* sixty Capsules to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can a like satisfactory result be obtained. Our own Copaiba require on an average about twenty days; our Copaiba and Cubebs about seventeen, and our Matico about fifteen; while the best of the *hard* Capsules require about forty days. —*D. D. & Co.*

The following is from the May Number of "The Physician and Surgeon," published Monthly under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

"The Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who lately have had the charge of their Dispensary, authorize us to say that they have given a fair trial to DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Capsules of Oil of Sandal-wood in gonorrhœa, and that they can recommend them to the profession as a safe and speedy remedy."

Oil of Sandal-wood in Gleet.

"Mr. Berkeley Hill, of University College Hospital, has tried the Oil of Sandal-wood in nineteen cases of urethral discharges of some weeks or months duration. Its efficacy, though uncertain, is often very marked. In several cases it arrested the discharge by the third day, and when taken for seven days, prevented any further return. Of the thirteen favorable cases, cubebs and copaiba had been employed previously in seven without any advantage; in three of the seven the copaiba produced too much disturbance to be borne; so that from this it would seem that some stomachs tolerate oil of sandal-wood that cannot bear copaiba, In all the patients one injection—in some several—had been employed before the oil was prescribed. In the nineteen cases the dose most often tolerated was fifteen drops, taken three times per day. But eight drops in two patients had the desired effect, while forty drops were given to three patients without producing intolerance. In these cases all other treatment was laid aside while the oil was being used."—*British Med. Journal*

MISCELLANEOUS

The General Treatment of Chronic Nervous Diseases.

By Prof. BENEDIKT ("Nervenpathologie und Electrotherapie.")

CHRONIC and progressive inflammation, accompanied by so-called proliferation of connective tissue, generally demand hydrotherapeutical procedures. In that variety of chronic neuritis which precedes muscular atrophy, tabes, &c., warm baths, actively applied, produce greater harm than benefit, while the morbid process is not arrested by them. If, however, the processes referred to after a time enter upon a stationary stage, lasting benefit may exceptionally be derived from the use of tepid baths. Hydrotherapeutic measures are more effectual in producing these results: First, as a means of seasoning the body against sudden atmospheric changes; and second, in the spinal forms of chronic neuritis direct curative results are effected.

In the treatment of the sequelae of acute and subacute inflammations of the central nervous system and its envelopes, which have no tendency to progression, warm, and especially in the spinal processes, hot baths are indicated. Should the essential symptoms become aggravated, they must be discontinued. A general enfeeblement, however, does not forbid their further employment. Increase of the neuralgias, anæsthesias, and paralyses, as also violent congestions of the brain and cord, contraindicate the continuance of the baths, at least, of the modes in which they are used, A variation in their frequency, duration and temperature may then be introduced and the effects noted. After the bath the patient must be immediately put to bed, avoiding all exposure to the air.

In peripheral neuralgias, which universally depend upon neuritis and its terminations, the decision, whether thermo- or hydrotherapy should be employed is much more important than in centric neuralgias, because certain forms of peripheral affections are subjected to thermal treatment at times when it would occur to no one to subject a patient with cerebritis or acute myelitis to energetic thermal treatment; and because a large proportion of peripheral neuralgias are due to rheumatic influences, in which cases the application of cold to the skin would aggravate the affection. If the process has been chronic from the beginning, or has become so, then the effect of warm baths is especially favorable. Hot baths are particularly applicable in those cases where the preceding high inflammation has passed the congestive stage. Douches and the wet-pack are also useful, often even better than warm baths, because the latter are unable to call forth that hyperæmic reaction which is necessary to the absorption of the inflammatory products: and the wet-pack in addition because the rheumatic affection of the skin—the suppression of the transpiration—is often more promptly removed thereby than by hot baths. General principles are however insufficient as a guide, for one always meets with individual exceptions. There are individuals who only endure thermal applications to a very slight degree, so that a greater range of temperature than 2-3° (C) produces decided unfavorable effects. It is therefore a rule to indicate the use of heat in relation to intensify duration and form of application, in an experimental way, and in doubtful cases to introduce thermal treatment by stealth, so to speak, that is to very gradually increase the duration and temperature of the bath, and if no effect results, to gradually discontinue the thermal treatment, and after a time to carefully begin with the employment of hydrotherapeutical measures. The best method in these cases is the use of half-baths of medium temperature, and very gradually diminish the temperature of the same, combined with frictions, which are intended to call forth reaction during the bath. Sudden changes from one method to another are very injurious. Electric courses affect the nervous system much less energetically when proper care is taken in their application, than do baths; for in the former the duration or intensity may be varied at the moment of application; besides definite indications exist which determine the discontinuance of the same. Very important are the combinations of both methods of treatment. During a course of baths, electricity may be applied thrice a week; in torpid individuals and uncomplicated conditions of depression (paralysis, impotence), oftener. In certain cerebral processes—as apoplexy, cerebritis, &c., great caution is necessary, if during the use of baths a tendency to congestions, psychic excitement, confusion or general relaxation ensues.

In peripheral rheumatism cold is often not well borne. Steam baths and local packings, combined with electricity and gymnastics, are of most advantage in these cases. In chronic cases, warm baths with the above-mentioned combinations are to be preferred. Finally, to eradicate or diminish the predisposition, the cold water treatment, is the sovereign remedy.

Hemmorhages of the central nervous system demand special caution, as in most cases they are not merely a local affection, but the expression of a more wide-spread atheromatous or varicose process in the brain. There are cases in which all active, energetic treatment is injurious. In the great majority of cases however, thermal treatment acts, in a wider sense of the phrase, favorably, if there is ground to assume that the lesion of the vessel is cured, and no indication of vascular excitement exists. Especially favorable is the action of warm, never hot, baths, when no motor irritation-phenomena, as convulsions, are present. Otherwise, paralysis does not contraindicate thermal treatment, even though a complete cure of the same is rarely possible, as such treatment may alleviate the affection. A combination of electrical with the thermal course must be resorted to with great caution, unless at least six months have passed since

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the attack. Hydrotherapeutic treatment deserves preference, only in relatively recent cases, when a halt in the improvement has occurred under thermal treatment.

Very little is as yet known about the application of heat in Psychoses. Cooling measures, as used in fevers, not only have a quieting effect in acute nymphomania, but even save life at times. In chronic cases of paralytic dementia, systematic cold water cures have at least temporary success. The greatest indication for the employment of the cold water cure exists in *melancholia attonita*. In all the above-mentioned morbid processes, thermal measures come into consideration as actual curative measures; in many others they serve only to produce an improvement of the symptoms, and to remove psychical depression. In this category belong especially idiopathic epilepsy, and those complexities of symptoms conditioned by new formations. Many new formations in certain stages of their growth generate symptoms which partially or entirely disappear either spontaneously or under therapeutic influence. Under such circumstances, thermo-therapeutic measures are to be resorted to, upon the same principles that guide us in their use in inflammations and apoplexies. Where the effect to be produced is a purely psychical one, hydrotherapeutic measures are to be preferred since they produce a greater and more favorable exaltation of the general condition than all others, and therefore may truly be termed "consolation measures," and also because these measures are the most powerful tonics through which this exaltation of the general condition is produced. Where the patients are very much reduced and anæmic, tepid baths are to be preferred.

In epilepsy, local thermic effects may act favorably; general thermal measures are mostly ineffectual or injurious. Hysterical forms of epilepsy are an exception however. Cold-water treatment is advantageous in hypochondriacal conditions, especially by its general tonic influence, and by removing the emotional depression. In self-pollution, spermatorrhœa and impotence, both thermal and electrical treatment is indicated. In impotence especially the most favorable effects are produced by douches and surf-baths. In pollution and spermatorrhœa the water treatment has usually only a temporary good effect, and is often actually injurious, and demands therefore great caution. Specialists praise especially in these affections, the effect of *occipital baths*.

Diphtheria; What is the Best Remedy.

Two different writers in late numbers of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* speak very strongly in favor of Sulpho-carbolate of soda.

The Sulpho-carbolate of Soda, it may be admitted, is a valuable remedy in diphtheritic affections, but we find in an "exchange" that Dr. Chenery, of Boston, has discovered *hyposulphite of soda* to be a specific. The dose is from five to fifteen grains or more, and may be administered in syrup every two or three hours, according to age and other circumstances. If too much be given it will purge, but nothing more. As much as the patient can take without affecting the bowels may be considered in some cases the proper quantity to give. The amount for thorough stimulation is greater than can be taken in water. Dr. Chenery usually gives it in such doses as can be easily taken in milk, using milk besides as food for small children. But, as milk remains undigested in the presence of hypo-sulphite of soda, it should not be taken as diet until an hour or so has elapsed after giving the medicine.

Chloral-Hydrate for Burns.

In the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Dr. S. S. Riddle, of Chippewa Falls (Wis.) relates the case of a bad scald in the face, and his experience with the above mentioned preparation. His formula was

Hydrate of chloral.....℥ iij.
Carron oil.....℥ vj.

This was applied by means of cotton wool, the face being completely covered with it. Within ten minutes after the arrival of the doctor at the house all pain had ceased, and within twenty minutes the patient was asleep. This is the only instance reported, so far as we know, of its use for a similar purpose.

Priapism.

Dr. Gibbons, Sr. (*Pac. Med. Jour.*) had derived much more benefit in priapism from veratrum viride than from any other agent. He gives the tincture in large doses, at bed-time—seldom less than twenty drops at a dose. His practice is to increase it by a few drops every night till its effect is observeable. He has never failed to control priapism by this treatment.

On the Use of Ipecac Injections in Cholera Infantum.

M. Choupee (*Prog. Med.* 1873—1874) reports two observations of cholera infantum treated by injections composed as follows:

Take contused ipecac root, five grammes (seventy-seven grains), boil in three fluid ounces of water until reduced to one and one-half fluid ounces, then strain the root from the first water and submit to the same process a second time, using the same quantity of water. Mix the two liquids, and divide into two injections; give them the same day, at eight hours interval. The observations cited by the author leave no doubt of the efficacy of this treatment in cholera infantum. In the diarrhœa of tuberculosis these injections have frequently acted most efficaciously and rapidly.

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However, there are some failures, and the author thinks these due to using the ipecac at the time that the tubercles project on the mucous membrane of the intestines. In one case the medication did not succeed until the use of a decoction of forty grammes ipecac in twenty-four hours. Altogether the treatment failed only in two cases out of seventeen.

We (*Referent*) share the more the partiality of the author for that method of treatment, as we experimented in 1872, under the direction of M. Gueneau de Mussey, with whom we were in the wards. It has always given us excellent results.—*Detroit Rev. Med.*

Chemical Brevities.

Restoring Faded Ink.

Mr. Garside, of Southport, England, describes in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* a method he successfully employed for restoring the legibility of a letter which had been submerged in the wreck of the *Schiller*, and which was quite illegible until submitted to this process. The letter was carefully brushed over with solution of sulphocyanide of potassium (1 in 20), and then, still damp, held over a dish containing hot hydrochloric acid. The writing thus developed was of a deep red color. The philosophy of the process in this: The iron of the ink is precipitated as peroxide upon the fibres of the paper, and remains when all other coloring matters are washed away. Being in an insoluble form, however, no effect is produced by the reagent until the fumes of the acid have rendered it soluble. Probably ferrocyanide of potassium would answer as well or better than sulphocyanide.

Utilization of Sea-Weed.

At the Chemical Works at Aalbourg, in Jutland, Denmark, where about thirty tons of alkali are made per week by the ammonia process for obtaining alkali from sea-weed, Mr. Theowald Schmidt, the director of the manufactory, proposes to work, in conjunction with this process, a method devised by himself of treating sea-weed so as to obtain iodine, potash-salts, and other marketable products therefrom. In Denmark a very heavy duty is levied on the importation of common salt, while enormous quantities of sea-weed rich in iodine and potash can be obtained at small cost in the neighborhood of the works. Mr. Schmidt's process is as follows: After the sea-weed is dried and burned, a concentrated solution of the ash is made and added to the liquor containing chlorides of sodium and calcium, left after the ammonia has been recovered in the ammonia-soda process by boiling with lime. The sulphates of potash, soda, and magnesia contained in the ash of the sea-weed are thereby decomposed, and hydrated sulphate of lime and hydrated magnesia are precipitated in a form which may be available for paper-making, as "pearl-hardening." The last traces of sulphates are got rid of by adding a small quantity of solution of chloride of barium. To the clear solution nitrate of lead is now added until all the iodine is precipitated as iodide of lead, which is then separated by filtration and treated for the production of iodine or iodides. After filtration the liquor is boiled, nitrate of soda is added to convert the chloride of potassium present into nitrate of potash. The latter is separated by crystallization. There remains a solution of common salt containing traces of ammonia from the previous soda operation and a trace of chloride of potassium. This solution is again treated by the ordinary ammonia-soda process for the production of bicarbonate of soda and white alkali.—*The Quar. Jour. of Science.*

Effect of Saline Solutions on the Stomach.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Natural Science, in this city, Prof. Frazier stated that in a recent conversation with Dr. Sterry Hunt, on the subject of the effect of saline solutions on the human stomach and intestines, he suggested as his explanation of that effect, that it was primarily mechanical or physical, consisting, in fact, of a dialytic action set up between the dense solutions in the stomach and the less dense solutions in the tissues and lacteals communicating with it, the walls of the stomach and intestines forming the dialyzer or diaphragm through which the action takes place The diffusion, he suggested, in accordance with Graham's well-known law, produces a greater flow of the less dense solution inward than the denser outward from the stomach, and as a consequence the filling of the latter and the draining of the small vessels. That repletion produces, by reflex action on the nerves occuping that portion of the human body, the further effects observed, is well known.

Salicylic Acid as a Febrifuge.

Prof. C. Binz states (*The Practitioner*, June, 1876) that "Salicylic acid possesses in all outward respects a resemblance to quinine. It combats the malarial poisoning (Senator Buss)—although less surely and effectually than quinine—during the period of apyrexia, where, as is well-known, neither the pulse nor respiration necessarily present the slightest abnormity. It is, like quinine, a power-

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ful anti-zymotic, which can be introduced into the organism in large quantities, circulates there a considerable length of time, and is given off again—at least partially—in an unchanged condition. Even the ringing in the ears and the slight deafness characteristic of cinchonism are not wanting in connection with the medication with salicylic acid. A complete agreement between its behavior and that of quinine toward certain disease-producing agencies, known, as must be confessed, only by their effects, does not exist. This we have already seen in speaking of intermittent fever. Acute articular rheumatism, a disease in which quinine avails so little and salicylic acid so much, furnishes a second and converse example. Considering the chemical dissimilarity of the two substances, it is not to be expected that there should exist a similarity between their modes of action on more than the general points involved. This general resemblance, however, is unquestionably present, and so we shall have to seek an explanation of the manner in which their therapeutic action is exerted in the same channels."—*Am. Jour. Med. Science.*

An Iron Calculus.

A MAN in Paris recently passed a urethral calculus the size of a hazel-nut. Its passage was attended by severe nephritic colics. M. Cozenenue found on examination, that it was entirely composed of almost pure peroxide of iron.

Carbolic Spray in Bronchial Catarrh.

DR. MORITZ communicated to the St. Petersburg Medical Society the results of his trials of carbolic acid spray in various forms of bronchial catarrh, relating several examples of its utility. Since he had much to do with this spray he found that bronchial catarrh, to which he was formerly much subject, either ceased to appear or was soon cut short. In as small a room as possible he causes half a pound of a 2 per cent. solution of the acid to be sprayed per diem, the night being the time especially to be preferred.—*St. Petersburg Med. Woch.*, November 11.

Detection of Iodic in Nitric Acid.

THE common occurrence of the acid oxides of iodine in commercial nitric acid has already been pointed out by Friedburg, and various reagents have been proposed to detect them. But it is extremely difficult and uncertain to obtain the same reaction even with the same solution under all circumstances. Mr. Ernst Biltz, who has introduced a novel method of analysis, proposes the following test as leading to absolutely certain results: Dilute from 3 to 5 gm. of the nitric acid in a test-tube (about 1.3 cm. wide), with an equal weight of water, mix the liquid with a few drops of starch solution, and allow a few drops of sulphuretted hydrogen water to flow on top. If the nitric acid contains even as small a quantity as 1-100000th of iodic acid, a sharply defined blue ring of iodide of starch becomes visible, and is best seen by looking across the point of contact against a white background. Supposing 3 gm. of nitric acid had been used, containing 0.00005 of iodic acid, and supposing that the 10 gm. of mixture in the test-tube should be 70 mm. (2¾ inches) high, the thickness of the iodide of starch layer will be about 1-6 mm., and its weight about 0.025 gm. But since the reaction only extends to a minute fraction of the acid solution, the delicacy of the test, if calculated for the whole bulk of the 10 gm. of diluted acid, would be about 1 in 10,000,000. —From *Pharm. Centralbl.*, 1876, 401.

Solubility of Phenol in Water.

ACCORDING to W. Alexejeff, the solubility of phenol in water, and of water in phenol, increases rapidly towards 80° C. (176° F.), and at 84° C. (183.2° F.), both liquids are miscible in all proportions.—*Ber. d. D. Chem. Ges.*, 1876, p. 1810.

Injections of Chloroform in Sciatica.

A number of cases are reported of inveterate sciaticia which had resisted all the usual remedies, in which deep injections of chloroform wrought rapid cures. The hypodermic syringe needle was inserted to its full length into the buttock or thigh, and from thirty to fifty drops of pure chloroform injected. None of the general effects of the chloroform or malaise were observed.—*Detroit Med. Jour.*

Solvent for Rubber.

THIS new solvent consists of a mixture of methylated ether and petroleum spirit—the common benzolene used for burning in sponge lamps. This forms the most rapid and, perhaps, the best solvent we have tried; the mixture is as much superior in power to ether or its constituents singly, as the ether-alcohol is to plain ether in its action on paroxylin. We make a very thick solution by dissolving sixty grains of good india rubber in two ounces of benzolene and one ounce of sulphuric ether. If the india rubber be cut up fine and the mixture shaken occasionally, the solution will be complete in two or three hours, when it may be diluted to any required strength with benzolene alone. The india rubber should be as light colored as possible, and all the outer oxidized portions must be cut away. Shred the clean india rubber with a pair of scissors, and throw it at once into the solvent.—*British Journal of Photography.*

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....	" " Times	" "	"	2 00
1874	" Journal Nervous and Mental Diseases	" "	"	
1868	" Pharmacist	" "	"	1 50
1876	Louisville Medical News	Kentucky, Louisville	Weekly	3 00
1864	Louisville American Practitioner	" "	Monthly	3 00
1857	Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal	" "	"	5 00
1874	American Medical Weekly	" "	Weekly	3 00
1873	New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal	Louisiana, New Orleans	Quarterly	5 00
....	Baltimore Medical Journal	Maryland, Baltimore	Monthly	3 00
1868	" American Journal Dental Science	" "	"	2 50
1873	" Physician and Surgeon	" "	"	1 00
1828	Boston Medical and Surgical Journal	Massachusetts, Boston	Weekly	5 00
1865	" Journal of Chemistry	" "	Monthly	1 00
1864	" New-England Medical Gazette	" "	"	3 00
1862	Detroit American Observer	Michigan, Detroit	"	2 50
1865	" Medical Journal	" "	"	3 00
....	Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal	Minnesota, St. Paul	"	3 00
1871	Kansas City Medical Journal	Missouri, Kansas City	Bi-Monthly	2 00
1864	St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal	" St. Louis	"	3 00
1867	" Missouri Dental Journal	" "	Monthly	3 00
1873	" American Medical Journal	" "	"	2 00
1860	Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal	New York, Buffalo	"	3 00
1844	Utica American Journal of Insanity	" Utica	Quarterly	5 00
1861	New-Lebanon Journal of Materia Medica	" New-Lebanon	Monthly	1 00
1870	North American Journal Homœopathy	New York City	"	4 00
....	New York Hygiene	" "	Bi-weekly	
1867	" Medical Record	" "	Weekly	5 00
1856	" Druggists Circular and Chemical Gazette	" "	Monthly	1 50
1865	" Medical Journal	" "	"	4 00
1870	" Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal	" "	"	5 00
1874	" Medical Review	" "	"	2 00
1874	" Medical Union	" "	"	3 00
1873	" Sanitarian	" "	"	3 00
1871	" Science of Health (S. R. Wells)	" "	"	2 00
1868	" American Journal Obstetrics	" "	Quarterly	5 00
1871	" New Remedies	" "	"	2 00
1870	" Physician and Pharmacist	" "	"	50
1865	" Journal of Applied Chemistry	" "	Monthly	2 00
1845	" London Lancet, [republication]	" "	"	5 00
1840	" Braithwaite's Retrospect [republication]	" "	Semi-annual	2 50
1870	" Ophthalmology and Otology	" "	" "	5 00
1870	" Physician's Monitor	" "	Annually	25
1874	" Johnston's Dental Miscellany	" "	Monthly	2 50
1874	" Journal Homœopathy	" "	"	3 00
1845	Cincinnati Dental Register	Ohio, Cincinnati	"	2 50
1841	" Eclectic Medical Journal	" "	"	2 00
1857	" Lancet and Observer	" "	"	3 00
1873	" Medical Advance	" "	"	3 00
1872	" Medical News	" "	"	2 50
1837	" Physio-Medical Recorder	" "	"	1 50
1876	Ohio Medical Recorder	" Columbus	"	2 00
1876	Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal	" Columbus	"	2 00
1877	Toledo Medical and Surgical Journal	" Toledo	"	1 50
1871	Cincinnati Clinic	" Cincinnati	Weekly	3 00
1870	Philadelphia Medical Times	Pennsyl'ia, Philadelphia	Semi-monthly	4 00
1847	" Medical and Surgical Reporter	" "	Weekly	5 00
1870	" American Chemist	" "	Monthly	5 00
1868	" American Journal Homœ. Materia Medica	" "	"	2 00
1828	" American Journal Pharmacy	" "	"	3 00
1864	" Hahnemanian Monthly	" "	"	3 00
1842	" Medical News and Library	" "	"	1 00
1840	" American Journal Medical Sciences	" "	Quarterly	5 00
1868	" Compendium of Medical Science	" "	Semi-annual	3 00
....	" Monthly Abstract	" "	Monthly	2 50
1859	" Dental Cosmos	" "	"	2 50
1862	" Dental Times	" "	Quarterly	1 00
1874	" Pennsylvania Journal Dental Science	" "	Monthly	2 00
1862	" Journal of Progressive Medicine	" "	"	1 00
1874	" Obstetrical Journal [reprint]	" "	"	5 00
1861	" Eclectic Medical Journal	" "	"	1 00
1860	Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery	Tennessee, Nashville	"	3 00
1874	" Pharmaceutical Gazette	" "	"	1 25
....	Virginia Medical Monthly	Virginia, Richmond	Monthly	3 00
1868	Toronto (Canada) Lancet	Ontario, D. C., Toronto	"	3 00
1867	" Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal	" "	"	3 00
1864	Montreal (Canada) Medical and Surgical Journal	Quebec, D. C., Montreal	"	3 00
....	" L'Union Medicale	" "	"	
1869	" Canada Journal Dental Science	" "	"	2 00
1877	Journal of Inebriety	Connecticut, Hartford	Quarterly	3 00

A NEW REMEDY

FOR

DYSPEPSIA.

DIGERENTIA LOZENGE.

The attention of Physicians is especially invited to this new and important preparation, which not only contains the elements of the Gastric Juice, but also Diastase, and an important nervous stimulant.

The physiological action of this combination will be apparent when we consider that it contains the elements of a perfect digestive fluid, in addition to elements so necessary for the support of the tissues, brain and nervous system.

THE DIGERENTIA LOZENGE

has the power of aiding the digestion of food in the stomach: first, directly by its own action; and second, by exciting an increased action of all the digestive secretions of the system.

It is prepared in the form of a Lozenge, for the reason that in the use of the lozenge the secretion of the saliva, which contains *Ptyaline* becomes active and is carried into the stomach in increased quantities. *Ptyaline* is a substance of the nature of *Diastase*, and both have the power of converting starchy foods, which are insoluble in the gastric juice, into soluble glucose; a substance into which cane sugar and starchy articles of food (like bread, and many other starchy substances which enter so largely into the food of man) must be converted before they can act as nutriments.

The formula of the lozenge (Dr. Elmer's) is as follows:

℞

Lacto-Phosphate of Lime	*gr. j.*
" " *Magnesia*	" 1-8.
" " *Iron*	" 1-16.
Pepsin	" *j.*
Diastase	" *j.*
Oil of Jatamansi	" 1-16.
Glucose	*Q. S.*

Mix, triturate, and form into lozenge.

This is the composition of each lozenge. The proportions of the active digestive principles, in addition to Diastase, are nearly the

same as exist in the gastric juice. The Musk is a nervo-stimulant, and is also efficacious in removing the fetor of the breath, which many people are afflicted with, and which is generally more or less present in dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is the most common cause of *defective nutrition*, which is most difficult, and in many cases, impossible to remove by ordinary medication, from the fact that the causes of impaired digestion are chiefly due to an insufficient insalivation of food, and the use of improper food and drinks. The hurried manner in which nearly all Americans masticate their food interferes with the very first condition essential to healthy digestion.

In nearly all forms of disease the nutritive functions, are impaired from a deficiency of the digestive fluids; this is strikingly manifest in anæmia, consumption, and other diseases in which there is a loss both of vitality and flesh.

To remove these defects in the nutritive functions, from whatever cause produced, requires, first, proper food for the nourishment of the system; second, the food eaten should be thoroughly insalivated; third, there must be an adequate supply of gastric juice; and fourth, a normal supply of the pancreatic and intestinal fluids, as well as a healthy elaboration of all the other secretions and excretions.

It is well known that in all cases of impaired digestion there is a deficiency in the quantity and a defect in the quality of the digestive fluids. To obviate these defects, this Lozenge is the most reliable and efficient means known to science.

It is not only an aid to digestion, but it is also an aliment, affording nutriment for the tissues and iron to the blood, while by this means the brain and nervous system are invigorated and the whole system fitted for the performance of its normal functions. This preparation is to be used immediately after each meal. One to three lozenges, dissolved slowly on the tongue. For infants 1-4 to 1-2 a lozenge, finely powdered.

The medical profession, so far as heard from, without a single exception, have pronounced Digerentia to be without an equal as a remedy and cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nausea in all its forms, especially Morning Sickness and Sea Sickness.

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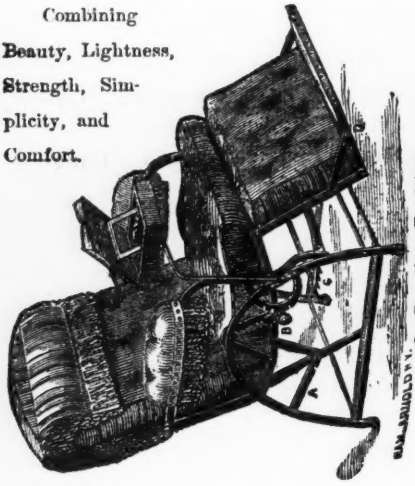

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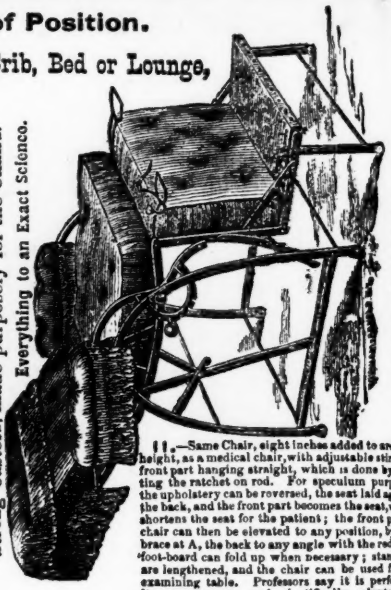

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Frame of Medical Chair, with Stirrups, etc.,	$10 extra.

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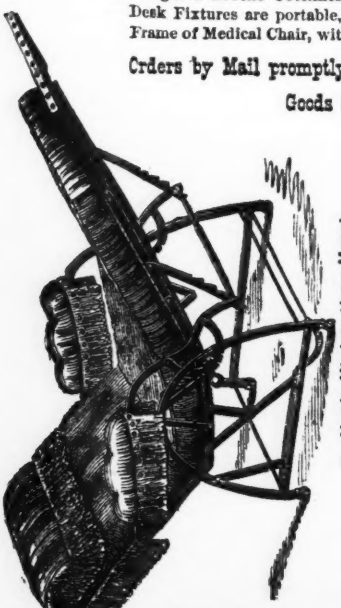

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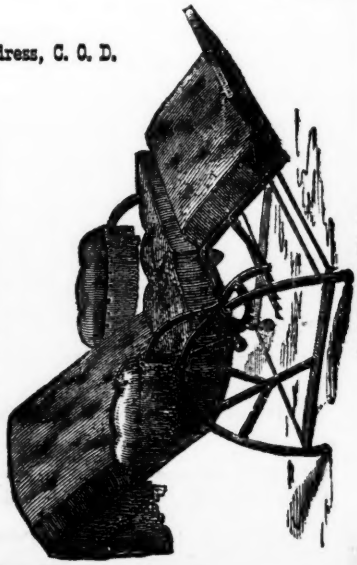

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